

RUSSIANS REPORT VON HINDENBURG CHECKED NEAR WARSAW

brief upon the motion for a new trial for Becker.

Practically not one word of the proposed new evidence, says the brief, is of any value. The great mass of it is hearsay and irrelevant; nor is it newly discovered, for it was as well known to the defendant at the time of the second trial as it is now. Such small portions of the new evidence as might come within the broad definition of newly discovered evidence in: 1. Not competent or material. 2. Merely tending to impeach former evidence. 3. Cumulative in every respect. Therefore, the application for a new trial should be denied.

Although the law provides that only evidence which was not known in the defendant at the time of his trial shall be considered new evidence, Bourke Cochran, of Becker's counsel, contends that Justice Ford must consider this case as one without precedent. The reason is that never before in the history of this State has a convicted murderer been compelled to submit his case for review to the District Attorney who convicted him.

LAWYERS SCORE GOVERNOR FOR EXAMINING WITNESS.
Mr. Cochran made the point yesterday that, although Mr. Whitman is now Governor, he is still enough interested in the Becker case as a prosecutor to summon to Albany one of Becker's new witnesses—Murphy, a convict—and cross-examine him in private for two hours. This, Becker's counsel contends, was a gross invasion of his rights and should earn him a new trial as a circumstance standing alone.

Justice Ford, in order to familiarize himself with every phase of the Becker case, started to read the record of the second trial last night. He worked over the case until 1 o'clock this morning, slept until 5 o'clock and was busy again on the record and the affidavits at 7 o'clock in his chambers in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building.

Justice Ford interrupted his study of the Becker case long enough to hear, in Part I, a number of motions on his calendar for to-day. While sitting he was informed that Bourke Cochran was working on the Becker brief and would make every effort to submit it this afternoon.

There is little likelihood that Justice Ford will be prepared to announce his decision before to-morrow, and perhaps not until Thursday. The longer he puts off his decision the more confident Becker and his lawyers will feel, for they believe that if the Court was inclined to refuse the application for a new trial it would not take him long to make up his mind.

If the Court is convinced that Murphy, the convict, told the truth when he said he heard Rose, Webber and Valien conspiring in the Tomba to fasten the murder of Rosenthal on Becker, and if he is convinced that the Circle Theatre conference the night before the murder the plan of killing Rosenthal was discussed, and if the Court is further convinced that these two factors constitute new evidence that might have influenced the jury, Becker will get a new trial.

At the request of Justice Ford Acting Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison revoked last night the order putting Becker's execution for 5 o'clock Wednesday morning and made a new order fixing the execution for 5 o'clock Friday morning. The order was made to give Justice Ford time to go through the mass of affidavits and authorities submitted by both sides.

Mrs. Becker went to the prison last night with the news that an extension had been granted. She had listened to the arguments in court all day and carried to her husband the idea that the attempt to get a new trial was not hopeless.

Becker's chief counsel, W. Bourke Cochran, was notified last night by W. O'Farrell, the private detective retained to search for Becker witnesses, that he had found two new witnesses. One was said to be Charles Kelly, a former bantamweight pugilist and employee of Herman Rosenthal, who, it is alleged, saw he was instructed by Rosenthal the night of the murder to seek his trunk for a long journey. This would tend to corroborate the story that Rosenthal had agreed to leave town. The other witness is William Wright, former Deputy Commissioner of Correction, who said he was willing to make affidavit that he issued a Tomba permit to Harry Apfelbaum, "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary, to visit the prison the Sunday Apfelbaum is supposed to have visited Rosa to persuade him to drop the politician's name out of the Rosenthal case.

Locked in a Car Five Days.
Samuel Roberts, thirty-six and homeless, was rescued yesterday from a freight car in which he had been locked on the Jersey Central Railroad at Branchville Avenue and Halliday Street. Jeffrey St. American Express entered the car in the night to rest and some one closed the door. He was nearly dead of starvation and was taken to the City Hospital.

Utterly Hurt in Fifth Avenue.
Thomas Monahan of No. 514 Eighth Avenue, driving an American Express motor truck, made a short turn from Third Street into Fifth Avenue to-day. He smashed into a horse-drawn carriage, and the driver was driven to the pavement and crushed, fatally fatally. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Shot Under Wagon Wheels.
Germans, five, of No. 244 West Twelfth Street, were killed under the rear wheel of a truck on which he was driving. The truck was driven by the driver of the truck on No. 128 West Street and driven by James Leach of No. 128 West Street.

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RUSSIAN ARMIES HALT HINDENBURG'S DRIVE AT WARSAW

Force That Crossed the Narew Driven Back From Ozki to Olski.

GREAT BATTLE IS ON.

Petrograd Claims Numerous Reverses to German Troops Near Bug River.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Von Hindenburg has been halted and thrown back in his attempt to drive the Russians back upon the River Bug defenses north of Warsaw, the War Office announced in an official statement early to-day.

"After a stubborn combat enemy forces who crossed the Narew south of Rosan and were advancing southward toward the Bug have been repulsed and driven back from Ozki to Olski," said the official statement. Olski is twelve miles north of the Bug and represents an advance of two miles from the Narew River.

"Southeast of the fortress of Pulituk other forces of the enemy who succeeded in crossing the Narew were repulsed in their attacks on our position at the River Prout (seven miles south of the Bug). All German attacks on the Narew front in the last twenty-four hours have been unsuccessful."

Outpost fighting is occurring around Ivanogorod and Novo Georgievsk, the two fortresses guarding Warsaw, but the clashes are of a minor nature. On the entire front contained in the bend of the Vistula, south and west of Warsaw, the Germans have not repeated their unsuccessful attempts to pierce the Russian lines. Energetic fighting continued between the Bug and the Vistula, with the Slavs maintaining themselves in the face of Gen. Mackensen's determined attacks.

In the Courland district, the Germans evidently reinforced, are attacking the Russian positions along the Baltic. North of Grobin, Russian warships steamed close in and aided the repelling a German attack in the Dwina-Nieman district. The enemy approached the Polowiersh-Kidany front where fighting is proceeding.

BERLIN, July 27 (via London).—The German Army Headquarters Staff to-day gave out the following official statement: "An attack from Mitau was repulsed. Between Poreck, south of Mitau, and the Nieman River, we are closely following the retreating enemy."

"Russian attempts yesterday to push back our troops advancing across the Narew River by a great simultaneous attack from the line of Goforowo (east of Rosan) Wyaslow and Berock (south of Pulituk) completely failed. We captured 3,213 Russians and thirteen machine guns."

"To the east and southeast of Rosan our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy, who is advanced from an eastern direction."

"Fighting for the Prut, southeast of Pulituk, is proceeding. The situation before Novo-Georgievsk and Warsaw is unchanged."

"North of Jurbassow we ejected the enemy from several villages, capturing 3,941 Russians, among them ten officers. Otherwise the situation of the German troops under Field Marshal Von Mackensen is unchanged."

40 TURKISH SHIPS SUNK IN 48 HOURS

Petrograd Reports Destruction of Black Sea Dock and Coal Carriers.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Continuing their campaign to sweep the Black Sea free of Turkish shipping and cut off supplies en route for Constantinople, the Russian Black Sea fleet warships have sunk forty small sailing vessels laden with coal in the last forty-eight hours, it was announced to-day.

Advices received here say that the plight of the Turks is growing desperate. By wrecking the coal docks on the Asia Minor coast and destroying coal carriers the Russian fleet has made it necessary to shut down many Turkish factories, and the railways and munition works lack coal.

Travelers arriving at the Russian frontier say it may be necessary to shut down the Constantinople water works.

STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

C. of St. Louis Savannah..... 9 A. M.
Savannah, Havana..... 10 A. M.
Carnegie, Liverpool..... 10 A. M.
Carnegie, Puerto Mexico..... 11 A. M.
Pioneer, Copenhagen..... 11 A. M.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Mohawk, Jacksonville..... 1 P. M.
Dorwick, Archangel..... 2 P. M.
C. of Columbia Savannah..... 3 P. M.



ONE YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR

Great Doubt Has Been Lifted From Heart of France—What the British Army and Navy Have Accomplished for Allies—Kaiser's People Will Remember Him as "William the Great."

GREAT DOUBT REMOVED BY JOFFRE'S VICTORY.

By William Philip Simms.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Second Story.

PARIS, July 27.—The Great Doubt has been lifted from the heart of France.

The accomplishment of this was the greatest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago this week. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was still more incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on Aug. 1, the day the general mobilization order was posted, a great doubt weighed like lead on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept. Everybody remembered 1870.

The old remembered the swift defeat in the Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French in 1870 were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans were clumsy. Their generals fought independently, one of the other. Treason was laid to the door of one, and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung even from the Prussians the exclamation, "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So last August, when the soldiers started for the war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack upon his back. Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead?

The troops dared not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other course and blessing of civilization, an imagination; so they sang and quit thinking; they joked with one another, never admitting to themselves—let alone to their companions—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove another 1870. They talked and smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irrefutable France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for forty-four years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war, and that this was war. What about France? Who was Gen. Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had been recently declared that France was unprepared. Was this true? And all went on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After August 1, 1914, the Paris at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In that was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive, it failed to do, it was a defeat for Lillie was the objective and the Germans are still firm. The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field of view entanglement intervening. In that time the French fired nearly 20,000 high explosive projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the time used shrapnel.

Result: The French infantry advanced two miles into trenches that had been practically cleared with a loss of only 3,000. The British lost 100 men in attempting to take trenches that hadn't been cleared. A newspaper man witnessed this battle. He told the public through the medium of the London Times the reason why the British had failed starting the assault that disrupted the British Liberal Cabinet, caused the formation of a Coalition Ministry, sheared Lord Kitchener's wings and created the new Department of Munitions, with Lord George at its head.

Somebody had blundered. Lord Northcliffe's newspapers fanned the responsibility on Kitchener. While giving him due credit for his magnificent work in raising, organizing and training the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, they charged him with neglecting the one thing upon which any possible hope of success on land could be based—an adequate supply of high explosive shells.

(To-morrow's article will tell about holding the gate to the sea.)

Beginning Aug. 9 Lord Fisher will draw "MUTT AND JESS" exclusively for the "Evening World."

(To-morrow's article will tell of Wilson's success.)

WHAT BRITISH HAVE DONE ON LAND AND SEA

By Ed. L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Second Story.

LONDON, July 27.—After a year at war the British Empire has something less than three-quarters of a million troops in the field; its allies have approximately ten million.

The British front in the western theatre is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen and, the ratio of mileage is one to forty, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia, that England is not doing her share of the work.

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis, she has delivered more than was specified in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started:

England would take care of the seas. She would send an expeditionary force to France of 150,000 men.

That's all there was to it. She has carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained.

Only the other day, the Temps of Paris in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press, made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. The land the support of our British allies is still only limited; we must not forget that on the sea it is they who have had much the heaviest task. It is at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas."

The Temps then admits that to this capital support on the sea the British Empire has brought its industrial and financial resources, "while its military effort on land has really surpassed all forecasts."

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German blundering that saved Paris in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two. Anyhow, Paris was saved, and Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to Field Marshal French. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais. France could not have held Calais. It was the British who saved Calais. Of course in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than she has the French.

All the ideas of the "big spring drive," upon which the military writers had based the imagination of the British public for months, was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, where at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In that was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive, it failed to do, it was a defeat for Lillie was the objective and the Germans are still firm. The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field of view entanglement intervening. In that time the French fired nearly 20,000 high explosive projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the time used shrapnel.

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KAISER WILL BE KNOWN AS WILLIAM THE GREAT.

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Second Story.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Kaiser will go down in history as William the Great. If the events of the first year of the war appear as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world conflict.

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant, who now holds the Hohennollern throne, has more than equalled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions. Nobody expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the allies can stand a war of that duration so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs.

When the war started the Emperor William had fallen into disfavor with many of his people for a number of reasons. Some believed he was too autocratic, others thought he was too well disposed toward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the military machine Germany had developed and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself. The early days of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany, people talked despairingly of the Emperor as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength.

But when victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there rolled back, the Kaiser's opinion of the Kaiser began to change. People confessed they had misjudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his nation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtue and the confidence of his people. He is the man who has saved himself and will have demonstrated his powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the empire, must be given the title of "The Great."

After a year of strife Germany has recovered the confidence and believes in the Kaiser. The fear of last summer has departed and the Germans are no longer saying "God punish the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the empire, must be given the title of 'The Great.'"

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BIG LINER BALTIC CHASED BY U BOAT; BUT SHE ESCAPES

Passenger Reports That the Submarine Was Apparently Sunk by British Vessel.

SECOND SHIP ESCAPES.

Turnwell Was Boarded by Germans and Crew Took to Boats, but Later Returned.

LONDON, July 27.—After being shadowed by a submarine, which it is believed was subsequently sunk by a British ship, the Baltic arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday from New York. When the passengers reached London they were all full of the submarine story. Only one, however, Arthur Plaskidd of New York, asserted that he actually saw it.

"I was on deck about 7 o'clock on Friday evening," he said. "We were then nearing Fastnet. I saw the submarine distinctly, about half a mile away from us, coming in our direction. It must have been seen that moment by the lookout, for our course was immediately changed. I believe we must have kept that course, sagging until we almost made Cornwall."

"A few minutes after I noticed the submarine I saw a British torpedo boat destroyer coming from the north. She seemed to me to be chasing the submarine. Anyhow, we saw no more of the latter."

D. Smith of Winnipeg said that most of the passengers were having dinner when the submarine was sighted and therefore scarcely any had the opportunity to see it.

STEAMER TURNWELL HERE AFTER TUSSELS WITH A SUBMARINE.

Capt. Humby of the British steamer Turnwell, which arrived to-day from Swansea, reported that after sailing from Liverpool on June 15 he encountered a German submarine thirty-five miles off Tuskar. The submarine fired several shots from a rapid-fire at the Turnwell and the crew of the latter took to their boats.

The Germans then boarded the Turnwell, Humby said, exploded several bombs in the empty hold and abandoned the steamer to attack the British coasting steamer Trafford. After sinking the Trafford the submarine crew returned to the Turnwell, but before they could do any further damage to the steamer patrol boats of the British fleet appeared and the submarine disappeared.

The Turnwell's crew returned to their vessel after having spent four hours in open boats. The leaks were plugged up, and with all pumps working, the steamer reached Milford Haven, where repairs were made. The Turnwell then continued to Swansea.

SOME HEAT FOR THE SNOWS.

The two small children of Elbridge Gerry Snow Jr. are forced to sweeter in the city this summer because their father hasn't paid for their support the extra \$4,000 a year Justice Goff recently ordered him to pay in a Supreme Court decision. They are getting now but \$4,000 a year.

This state of affairs came to light yesterday when attorneys for Mrs. Fanny T. De Snow, mother of the children and formerly wife of Snow, asked that she and the children be allowed to sue for the money back in the event he finally won. He reserved decision.

Justice Philbin suggested that maybe Mr. Snow was waiting for the Appellate Division to pass on an appeal before saying as it might be embarrassing to get the money back in the event he finally won. He reserved decision.

Strike of Machinists in Mantoloking Plant.
(Special to The Evening World.)

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Four hundred men are on strike at the W. A. Clark Wire Works here and have demanded an increase of 25 cents per day and shorter hours. No violence has been reported. Reports of outside influences as having caused the strike are being investigated. The company manufactures barbed wire for the allies.

WILSON GIVES UP GOLF.

Ute in a Day of Hard Work in Study at Cornell.

CORNELL, N. H., July 27.—President Wilson gave up his usual morning game of golf to-day and was at work on official business received from Washington soon after breakfast.

The President sent for his stenographer at 10 o'clock and shut himself in his study, leaving orders that he was not to be disturbed until lunch time.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

The British Army and the British Navy have lost from the beginning of the war to July 20, nearly one year, a total of 330,995 men in killed, wounded and missing. Of these 9,106 were in the navy and the others in the army. The total of officers killed, in the army and the navy, is 14,312.

The German advance on Warsaw continues to-day to be the most important development in the field of war. It is being conducted with energy, and the Russian resistance has brought furious fighting along a wide front.

A Russian official report admits that the Germans are attacking the advance defenses of Novo Georgievsk, fifteen miles northwest of Warsaw, but at the same time recites a number of instances in which the Germans have been either repulsed or unsuccessful in their attacks.

Petrograd announces the destruction in the Black Sea of forty sailing vessels laden with coal for Germany.

The casualties in the fighting on the Italo-Austrian frontier have latterly been very heavy, according to a news despatch received by the Tribune of Geneva.

An American oil steamer, the Maverick, has been held up in the Java Sea by a Dutch warship as a suspect.

OIL STRIKE PARLEY ABRUPTLY CLOSED BY THE SHERIFF

(Continued from First Page.)

around doing nothing for awhile and then had been given back their metal checks and told they were not wanted. These men had not been guilty of any violence so far as he knew, and he said he was at a loss to understand their dismissal.

A group of strikers then went to the City Hall to see Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson and tried to get some satisfaction in that quarter.

The hearing for the guards whom Sheriff Kinkadee arrested has been set for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock before Recorder Cain in Bayonne.

The Jersey City police officials and patrolmen, whom Sheriff Kinkadee swore in as deputies yesterday, under pain of arrest in case they failed to report this morning, failed to put in an appearance. The Sheriff had this to say of them:

"Chief Frank Monahan of the Jersey City police ignored my summons. None of his men responded to my call. I deputized him last night to come and help, but he was insulting. He said he would be at police headquarters this morning until I arrived, but he was missing when I got there. The action of the Jersey City police in this affair has been cowardly and dastardly. I don't mean the rank and file—some of them are here now helping us."

"The Jersey City police officials, in their fear of coming here, deliberately faked a riot at the Eagle Oil Works there as an excuse to dodge me. I shall do all I can to punish the Jersey City police for their contemptible action."

This is taken to mean that the Sheriff will ask for indictments against the Jersey City police officials.

BRITISH WILL SEND U. S. ANOTHER NOTE

Sir Edward Grey Asks Lansing to Delay Publication of One Sent Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Sir Edward Grey cabled Secretary Lansing to-day that the British Government has in preparation another note to the United States on the orders in council and asked that the note delivered yesterday be withheld from publication pending receipt of the new communication.

Yesterday's note will not be published to-morrow morning as had been planned.

No indication of the nature of the forthcoming note was given in Sir Edward's cable and State Department officials have no intimation. They assume that it is of a supplemental nature. The development will further delay despatch of the American note to Great Britain on the same subject.

OATH OF OFFICIALS STANDS.